

## IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace the first full paragraph of the Detailed Description (page 6) with the following:

Fig. 1 and 2 show the tympanum 15 and the ossicles malleus 16, incus 17 and stapes 18. At the incus 17 the acceleration probe is fixed. It has a hermetic air tight housing 20 made of biocompatible material, for instance a thin gold foil or titanium sheet. It is also possible to use a plastic housing, which is conductively coated or vaporized inside in order to establish a Faraday's cage. In the housing 20 there is a structure 22, which is able to oscillate and can be implemented arbitrarily. The housing 20 is bipartite and typically it is constructed of two half shells, which are overlapping or in any other form closing tight. An excitation device 50 is also shown.

Please replace the first full paragraph of page 7 with the following:

In fig. 5 a mass 30 is attached in the center of a two-sided clamped piezoelectric plate 38. This mass can oscillate in the direction of the arrows 32 as shown in the previous examples. The upper and the lower surface of the piezoelectric plate 38 are connected with electrodes, the feed lines 24, 26 of which are lead out 28. A change of the acceleration causes a change of the plate's 38 distortion, thus originating a signal, which is lead off via the feed lines 24, 26. A signal processor 60 is connected to feed lines 26.